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REMARKS

Claims 1-32 were originally presented in the subject application. Claims 33 and 34 were added in a Response dated July 2, 2004. Claims 10, 20-22 and 32-34 were canceled without prejudice in an Amendment dated May 23, 2005. Claims 1, 11 and 23 have herein been amended, and claims 2, 12 and 24 canceled without prejudice, in order to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject invention. No claims have herein been added. Therefore, claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-19, 23 and 25-31 remain in this case.

The addition of new matter has been scrupulously avoided. In that regard, support for the common amendments to the claims can be found, for example, in canceled claims 2, 12 and 24.

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the sole remaining ground of rejection.

35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection

The final Office Action rejected claims 1-12 under 35 U.S.C. §103, as allegedly obvious over Burk ("UNIX System Administrator's Edition") in view of Deitel ("C & C++ Multimedia Cyber Classroom"). Applicants respectfully, but most strenuously, traverse this rejection.

As an additional basis for patentability over the cited art, Applicants continue to contend that Deitel is non-analogous art, and that Deitel is improperly combined with Burk. However, for the sake of brevity, Applicants refer the Examiner to Applicants' response dated March 23, 2006 for those arguments.

Amended claim 1 recites, for example, determining one or more additional items to be searched for the text, the determining using one or more language specific rules of the computer program, the determining being defined by the computer program and being absent user specification of the one or more additional items.

Applicants have amended claim 1 to recite determining one or more additional items to be searched, rather than determining whether to search. In addition, the substance of claim 2 has been moved into claim 1, i.e., that the determining is absent user specification of the one or more additional items.

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Against this aspect, the final Office Action cites to the following command in Burk:

```
grep -i -n '#include' filename
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However, Applicants submit that there is no determining absent user specification in the cited GREP command. The file to be searched is specified by the user within the command, and all statements in that file are searched for the "#include" statement. Applicants submit that no additional items beyond those in the user-specified file are searched by the noted GREP command. Moreover, no part of the GREP search is absent user specification (the user specifies the file to search).

Against the above aspect of claim 1, the final Office Action also cites to Burk at page 145, alleging that repeated use of the FIND command reads thereon. However, it is the user in Burk that determines whether and where to search. The above-noted aspect of claim 1 recites that the determining is defined by the computer program, and not the user as in Burk. Applicants submit that having the ability to search a particular type of item at the command of a user is quite different from a computer program determining whether to search additional items.

Moreover, the determining is also recited to use one or more language specific rules of the computer program. Thus, the computer program determines whether to search additional items based on the language used. Applicants submit this aspect is not taught or suggested by either of the cited references or their combination.

As another example, claim 1 recites searching for the text by the search tool in at least one additional item of the one or more additional items, in response to the determining indicating that one or more additional items are to be searched.

Against this aspect of claim 1, the final Office Action cites to the "#include" preprocessor directive of Deitel. However, as noted above, the #include directive searches for a file and inserts a copy of the file in place of the directive. Thus, the Deitel directive is neither a text search tool, nor does it search the text of a computer program, much less doing so in response to the claimed aspect of determining.

Therefore, for all the reasons noted above, Applicants submit that claim 1 cannot be rendered obvious over Burk in view of Deitel.

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Independent claims 11 and 23 include aspects similar to those argued above with respect to claim 1. Thus, the remarks regarding claim 1 are equally applicable thereto. Therefore, Applicants submit that claims 11 and 23 likewise cannot be obviated by Burk in view of Deitel.

Applicants submit that the dependent claims are allowable for the same reasons as the independent claims from which they directly or ultimately depend, as well as for their additional limitations.

For example, claim 3 recites that the one or more additional items comprise one or more files. Against claim 3, the final Office Action cites to Burk teaching the FIND command, searching for all file names with a particular name that are printed on the screen.

However, again Applicants submit that no additional files are being searched. If the cited command is present, all files are searched. Applicants submit there is a difference between performing a search everywhere (the cited FIND command), and a computer program determining additional items to be searched beyond those specified by the user. Recall that claim 1 recites identifying text to be searched, searching for the text in a targeted item at a targeted location, and then determining (as defined by the program) one or more additional items to be searched, the determining being absent user specification of the one or more additional items.

Therefore, Applicants submit that claim 3 cannot be obviated over Burk in view of Deitel.

Claims 13 and 25 include aspects similar to those argued above with respect to claim 3. Thus, the remarks regarding claim 3 are equally applicable thereto. Therefore, Applicants submit that claims 13 and 25 likewise cannot be obviated over Burk in view of Deitel.

Claim 4 recites that the one or more additional items comprise one or more classes. Against claim 4, the final Office Action alleges that searching for classes is the same as searching for names, citing a Burk name search command. However, as set forth in the present application beginning at numbered paragraph 0030, there is a difference. In the JAVA example given, it involves, in part, the use of the CLASSPATH environment variable.

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Therefore, the Applicants submit that claim 4 cannot be obviated over Burk in view of Deitel.

Claims 14 and 26 include aspects similar to those argued above with respect to claim 4. Thus, the remarks regarding claim 4 are equally applicable thereto. Therefore, Applicants submit that claims 14 and 26 likewise cannot be obviated over Burk in view of Deitel.

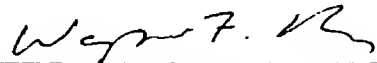
CONCLUSION

Applicants submit that the dependent claims not specifically addressed herein are allowable for the same reasons as the independent claims from which they directly or ultimately depend, as well as for their additional limitations.

For all the above reasons, Applicants maintain that the claims of the subject application define patentable subject matter and earnestly request allowance of claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-19, 23 and 25-31.

If a telephone conference would be of assistance in advancing prosecution of the subject application, Applicants' undersigned attorney invites the Examiner to telephone him at the number provided.

Respectfully submitted,



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Dated: April 20, 2006.

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